

The Labour Organiser

No. 197

NOVEMBER, 1937

Price 4d.

LABOUR'S MUNICIPAL SUCCESSES

Examination of the Municipal election results in England, Wales and Scotland shows that the Labour Party has achieved a great victory in London and has won substantial success in the Provinces and in Scotland.

In the Metropolitan Borough elections of 1934, Labour had a record net gain of 472 seats, and increased the number of Boroughs under its control from 4 to 15. Not only has this advance been consolidated in the present elections, but two more Boroughs—Hammersmith and Lambeth—have been captured, and in London as a whole there has been a net gain of 53 seats. Labour now controls London County Council and 17 of the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, and has a clear majority of all seats.

In the Provinces, three years ago, Labour made record progress with a net gain of 304 seats. Not only has this gain been maintained at the present elections, but there has been an additional gain of about 20 seats—a provisional figure subject to correction when full information is available.

Labour has gained control, for the first time, of the three County Boroughs of Bristol, Coventry and South Shields and of the Borough of Whitehaven. This far more than offsets the loss of Wednesbury and the minority control of Birkenhead, where actually Labour has been in a minority of one. Labour has also captured the new Borough of Edmonton. Altogether, Labour now controls 23 County Boroughs and 20 non-County Boroughs, a greater number than ever before.

In Scotland, excellent progress has been made, new Labour majorities having been gained in Armadale, Bo'ness, Falkirk, Musselburgh and Rutherglen—the last of these Burgh

Councils having been captured for the first time. Labour has secured a net gain of nearly 30 seats. In Kilsyth, Labour, which has had a majority for several years, is now in a minority of one owing to the retirement of the Provost and leader of the group.

Labour is now in control of the following Councils:—

ENGLAND AND WALES. *County Councils* (4), Durham, Glamorgan, London, Monmouth. *County Borough Councils* (23), Barnsley, Barrow-in-Furness, Bootle, Bristol, Burnley, Coventry, Derby, East Ham, Gateshead, Hull, Lincoln, Merthyr Tydfil, Norwich, Rotherham, St. Helens, Sheffield, South Shields, Sunderland, Swansea, Wakefield, West Ham, West Hartlepool, Wigan.

Non-County Borough Councils (20), Barking, Blyth, Crewe, Eastleigh, Edmonton, Ilkeston, Leigh, Leyton, Mansfield, Neath, Nelson, Port Talbot, Southall, Swinton and Pendlebury, Thornaby-on-Tees, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Whitehaven, Willesden, Workington.

Metropolitan Borough Councils (17), Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Islington, Lambeth, Poplar, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney and Woolwich.

SCOTLAND. *Burgh Councils* (17), Armadale, Bo'ness, Clydebank, Cowdenbeath, Cumnock, Dalkeith, Falkirk, Glasgow, Hamilton, Musselburgh, Motherwell and Wishaw, Port Glasgow, Prestonpans, Rutherglen, South Queensferry, Tranent and Whitburn.

ADDITIONAL CANDIDATURES ENDORSED BY N.E.C.

27th October, 1937

BERKS.: Abingdon.—Mr. Francis W. Bourne, Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks.

CUMB.: Carlisle.—Mr. P. G. Barstow, Vectis, Jason Hill, Chesham, Bucks.

LANCS.: Bury.—Mr. R. W. Casasola, 17, Crescent Road, Hr. Crumpsall, Manchester, 8.

LONDON: Hackney North.—Mr. F. G. Bowles, 252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
St. Pancras North.—Mr. G. House, 32, Ravensbourne Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

MIDDX.: Twickenham.—Mr. W. D. Lloyd, 76, Doyle Gardens, Willesden, N.W.10.

WORCS.: Stourbridge.—Mr. Wilfred Wellock, 12, Victoria Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham.

Endorsed 1st October, 1937

YORKS.: Middlesbrough West.—Mr. H. W. Fenner, 31, Leys Avenue, Letchworth, Herts.

Copies of our April, 1937, issue are urgently wanted. Will readers who have spare copies by them please send to the Editor. Full allowance will be made at price paid.

Last year the Labour Party's sales of leaflets totalled 5,500,000. The sale of pamphlets and booklets reached the record annual total of over 885,000.

A highly important circular just issued by the Labour Party Local Government Department deals with the Education Act, 1936, and the school-leaving age. The circular is thoroughly explanatory of the provisions and, along with the Trades Union Congress memorandum on the same subject, valuable information and advice on the administration of the Act is conveyed to the Labour Movement. The matter is too long to deal with in detail here, but we suggest that the circulars referred to should be carefully studied by Labour Groups and Local Parties; indeed the circular might form a subject for examination at a special sitting.

THAT LABOUR MONTHLY

FROM time to time we have published in "The Labour Organiser" unsolicited testimonials from satisfied customers, for whom we print their
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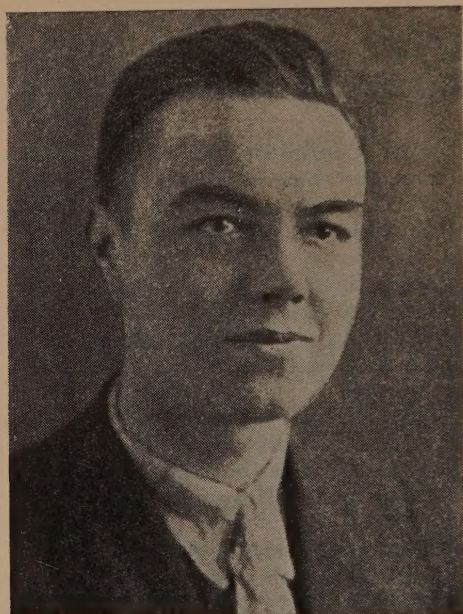
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1. If a candidate at a Municipal Election has in fact incurred no election expenses is he still liable to make "a return" ?
 2. What is the effect of the repeal (in the L.G. Act 1933) of the Ministers of Religion (Removal of Disqualifications) Act, 1925 ?
 3. Who are the responsible body or persons to divide a County or a Borough into electoral districts, wards and polling districts ?
 4. What new form of voting has been introduced as a result of recent legislation ?
 5. What persons may secure access to a polling booth in a Local Government Election ?
 6. Does affiliated membership count in deciding the basis upon which a constituency Party may secure representation at the Labour Party Annual Conference ?
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CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

THINK OUT YOUR ANSWERS

then turn to page 209.

BUILDING THE LEAGUE OF YOUTH



BETTER AND BRIGHTER LEAGUES

By

C. E. GIBSON

(*London Advisory Committee*).

The time was never more opportune nor the need more urgent for building the League of Youth. Everywhere youth is on the move.

For this reason the League of Youth heartedly welcome the decisions taken at the Bournemouth Conference on the question of organising youth. They show a realisation of the Labour Party's task in this direction and can be the basis for founding hundreds of new branches and making thousands of new members.

But good decisions are not enough; they must also be effectively operated; and here it is seriously necessary to go over the past methods of propaganda of the League and the new methods which are being evolved.

Firstly, it is essential that Leagues should be neither mass social clubs nor small sectarian groups of politically conscious people. The happy medium of a mass branch, conducting social activity both to hold and draw in less politically conscious comrades and political activity of the type which can attract youth, must be sought.

For this it is essential that League meetings should be brighter than in the past. Lectures should be put over in an attractive way, where possible illustrated by lantern slides or drawings and not on doctrinaire subjects, but on ones which have an appeal to young people, such as aviation, swimming, deep sea fishing and so on. These lectures can be educative, not only in a broad sense, but also politically, *e.g.*, aviation can deal with Soviet flights, or deep sea fishing with seamen's conditions.

Study circles can be set up for more advanced comrades, but to endeavour to pump theoretical Socialism into the average branch will be merely to scare away many comrades who can be very useful in leaflet distributions, literature sales and the like, but who are not yet aware of the inspiration of Socialism. They can be made very good Socialists (*i.e.*, people who *work* in contradistinction to those who talk but do not work) by personal chats, activity and more general education. This of course requires a nucleus of politically

conscious comrades who can be trained through more advanced lecture courses.

But not only must branch life be bright; so must propaganda. The Party is realising this with its publication of "Your Britain." In London, at any rate, the L.O.Y. has already realised it. For the L.C.C. elections a special conference was called and afterwards our work was praised by the Party, who gave us £5 towards our summer campaign. On Coronation Day we organised a ramble on which there were 150 comrades. A moonlight coach, supper and dance trip a week later brought together 200 young people. A week after Mosley marched to Trafalgar Square the League of Youth called a counter-demonstration of 2,000 people, and a fortnight later held a giant poster parade, outstanding for the colour, variety and originality of its posters, which portrayed Labour's Immediate Programme and the fight to aid Spain.

After the summer holiday period we organised four successful, all-London events in one month: (1) a dance at the biggest Town Hall in London, (2) a talent competition after a conference which packed Transport Hall to the doors and gave a much better attendance at the conference than usual and showed some really fine talent which can be used at future rallies and meetings, (3) an educational tour of Bermondsey (100 young people present), and (4) a great rally at Shore-ditch Town Hall with 750 people present, all of whom had paid 6d. to come in.

This rally epitomises the type of propaganda necessary. There was but one speaker, whilst the Mayor of Shore-ditch gave a cup to the best League in London (South-West St. Pancras) and a banner to the best League for Spain activity (Bermondsey). The rest of the evening was occupied with a Soviet film, John Goss's choir, and a play by a working class company. The whole meeting was very enthusiastic and the effort a great success.

This activity cannot be copied everywhere, but bits of it can be adapted to local conditions and new ideas worked out. The general line can be applied everywhere. It is to show youth that the fight for Socialism is a glorious adventure and invite them to help us.

In educational activity we are adopting similar methods. For branches we are organising courses of three simple

lectures on Socialism and the Youth Movement in addition to travel talks and others of a more specialised nature. All of these will be given by L.O.Y.ers. We are also organising central mass lectures, to be accompanied by appropriate films.

With regard to local Labour Party work, Leagues should not consider themselves, as many have done in the past, to be apart from the adult movement, but should be the Party's shock brigade. Senior Parties, on the other hand, should neither endeavour to stifle the League nor neglect it, but whilst keeping a fraternal eye on it should always allow the League to work as a unit. *Also it should endeavour to help the League to obtain its own premises.*

The L.O.Y. can never be built into a mass organisation until its members can always look to it for activity, political, social or cultural, and this cannot be done until the League has somewhere where it can always meet. Premises are a responsibility, but by the careful planning of a campaign to get them and the efficient use of them when obtained, they can be afforded. It will not detach the L.O.Y. from the Party. If the L.O.Y. carries out activity as suggested above the Party will find it closer than in the past, and what is important, bigger and more efficient than in the past because more self-reliant.

The slogan should therefore be "Bigger and Brighter Leagues." This means not only brighter ideas but the efficient and democratic but swift despatch of business, the bugbear of all youth organisations. An efficiently working committee, meeting regularly, and the continual planning ahead for at least three months with rigorous check-ups to see that the plan is carried out. If these things are done the League of Youth can and will be built.

Questions Answered Here

The Editor invites readers to send in queries of general interest on organisational and technical matters. Queries for which a reply is desired the same month, should reach us by 6th of the month.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER MEMS

After two years of deliberation the Paisley Trades Council and Labour Party have commenced publication of an eight-page journal known as the "Paisley Labour News," price one penny. We understand that the paper has been an immense value in the recent local elections, and has been up to expectation. The copy before us reflects credit on the Party. The advertising is "put out" and a good beginning is made.

One of the few genuine weekly newspapers published in the Provinces and run by Labour men is the "Ilkington Gazette," which has now reached its sixth year of publication. The paper is of orthodox provincial make-up and contents, and it is rather a pity that more ventures of this kind are not afloat. Man does not live by bread alone, nor will Labour papers survive purely by propaganda. We want more newspapers of this kind.

A copy of the Carshalton "Workers' Monthly" has reached us, and it is akin to the "Workers' Monthly" (Guildford edition) and others which are published under the general aegis of the Southern Counties Workers' Publication, Ltd. Both papers are of eight pages and priced at one penny; well printed and varied as to contents.

Copies have reached us of the "Sowerby Clarion," an occasional eight-page magazine published by the Local League of Youth. We understand that two issues have so far been published, and our friends have made a profit of £1 per issue. Five hundred copies of each issue have been sold. This is real good work, and we trust that in time our friends can come down to more frequent publication. All the contributors are members of the League of Youth. The Editor has been John Calvert, Weavers' Institute, Todmorden, Lancs.

A modest venture but a persistent one, is the "East Norfolk Labour News," which has been published in duplicated form (printed cover) for about two years. Some several hundred copies are issued each month and the demand is increasing. The

papers are delivered free, and without doubt this little venture has become a welcome visitor in the homes of members and friends.

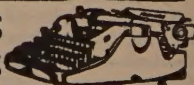
Yet another humble effort but a praiseworthy one is the "Barnet Labour News," which is a six-page duplicated sheet which has been going for about two years. Some 350 copies only have been duplicated each month, but prior to the elections last March there was a special election edition of 12,000, and this apparently proved most effective.

If our friends will permit us to say so duplicated sheets (this one is very well set out) ought not to continue for so long as two years. They should in that time develop into a printed sheet, for the labour of a duplicated sheet is considerable, and the cost of paper, etc., is also considerable, while duplicated matter, however well done, is at a disadvantage with the printed word. We hope our friends will soon see their way to print, for the contents of the paper are worthy of a larger circulation. We have felt it worth while this month to "lift" one item, and we reprint in another part of this issue the story of how Barnet secured its Assembly Hall.

A number of localised editions of the London Co-operative Society's "Citizen" reach us from time to time. The whole production is always well done and attractively illustrated. This month our attention is drawn to the "South Tottenham Citizen," where the Party control the first page, i.e., seven "Times" columns. This issue is No. 100, and the Party justly claim that the "Citizen" has played a valuable part in the organisation of the Party.

This and other copies of the "Citizen" which reach us have always provided us with useful propaganda matter for passing on at meetings.

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HOW TO BEAT ITS DISCIPLES AND FREE DISPENSERS

By JACK CUTTER

A candidate who was narrowly defeated in this month's municipal elections writes me in indignant strain alleging bribery on the part of his opponent and asking what he can do about it.

To take such a case to Court is no easy matter. The accuser must have cast-iron evidence and witnesses who will declare that on such and such a date, between nomination and poll, the defendant did offer him a pint in the Dog and Duck, paid for said pint from his own pocket, and expressed the sentiment that a *quid pro quo* in the shape of witness's vote was expected.

Pint-imbibing witnesses are naturally shy of giving such evidence. Hang it all, they argue, I've had the man's pint and I cannot go and bite the hand that has fed me!

Besides, the above crude kind of bribery has nearly died out nowadays. If a pint is the price of a Tory vote they find more subtle ways of administering it. In lots of small towns there is the hearty, hail-fellow-all-wet hanger-on of the Tory party who becomes specially busy at election times, strolling from pub to club, discreetly dispensing liquid largesse with the most delicate of hints to the effect that: "You know who this is on, old boy, eh?"

The Christmas parcel dodge is worked with even more delicacy, for usually the only link to connect the parcel with the election is the fact that the same gracious lady who delivers the parcels recently came canvassing for dear Mr. So-and-So, the Conservative candidate.

The knowledge that such things are going on quite rightly arouses our people's anger and it gives no consolation to assure them that people who would sell their vote would probably vote against us anyway. They object to the principle and feel that such things should not be possible.

If we don't go to law, how can we prevent such covert bribery?

I once had an election in a "wide open" ward. There was a good deal of slum property and a Tory victory at every previous election had been followed by celebrations in back street tap-rooms. Who paid for the beer was supposed to be nobody's business except the landlords' and they didn't seem to be worrying. It was perfectly obvious that there was an arrangement, though the nearest we could get to proof was a number of hints about free beer on the night following the poll dropped by an indiscreet landlord in the hearing of several witnesses.

I concluded that the best way to counteract this graft was to give it publicity and, with the Labour candidate, prepared a careful statement with a wary eye on the laws of slander and libel.

It was to the effect that Labour stood for clean electioneering and welcomed the laws which ended the bad old Eatanswill tactics. Nowadays any Councillor found guilty of bribery was not only liable to imprisonment or a heavy fine, but was unseated and barred from ever holding public office in the town. It was part of the training of every Labour canvasser that they must never make any promise of individual rewards and must be alert in the interests of cleanliness in public life.

This statement was incorporated in the candidate's adoption speech in the presence of the press and care was taken that it was included in the press report. As it contained no charges and made no accusations it looked innocent enough, but it warned the guilty individuals, with the result that there was no talk during that particular election of free beer or Christmas parcels, and, so far as I know, there has never been any malpractices in



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that particular ward since. Labour won on a reduced poll, and whilst I cannot say that this was due to abstentions on the part of the human tanks, it is possible that this may have had something to do with it.

It is obvious that any statement on public platforms made about illegal practices must be prepared with the greatest care. Specific charges and even hints must be avoided as the plague. The press would not report them, but an indignant opposition candidate might take action. The only plea in such an event would be justification, and where would a defendant obtain reliable witnesses?

Therefore the only advice I could offer my correspondent was: If you have proof that your opponent himself distributed rewards or promised rewards within the eight days preceding the election or if you can prove that any other person did so with his knowledge and consent, let me know and we will see about taking action.

If you believe that such illegal practices took place, but cannot provide sworn evidence, leave the law alone and see if you have any avenue of guarded and cautious publicity to let your opponents know you are alive to their games.

If you have no such means of publicity, swallow your wrath and between now and next election spend some time in trying to convert the alleged recipients of favours to a higher sense of civic responsibility and personal pride.

ELECTION SAMPLES

Last month we made reference to a pamphlet entitled "What Labour Has Done For Islington," a little publication which served us well on the platform during the Municipal Elections. We have now received a copy of Islington's Election Address, which is produced and illustrated in most creditable style. Our friends tell us that they have endeavoured to keep up the standard and style set up by the London Labour Party, and this emulation is one which might well reach the Provinces.

The Secretary of the Party is Mr. G. Parker, of 295, Upper Street, London, N.1. Readers requesting copies of either documents should enclose stamps.

A useful set of election samples have reached us from Deptford. No less than 21 photographs illustrating Labour's improvements, etc., have been brought together in a composite block which was put out as a leaflet. The election address is also well illustrated with similar matter, and carries no less than 40 photographs of the local candidates and councillors. Few more effective documents have been brought to our notice, and the other election literature is all up to standard. For samples send stamps to Mr. W. J. Stimpson, 435, New Cross Road, London, S.E.14.

We have noted a growing use of illustration in other samples of election literature which have reached us. This is all to the good, and on the whole we think this year's literature shows a marked improvement throughout the country.

FOR SALE

Parker's Election Agent and Returning Officer (fourth edition)

Representation of the People Acts 1918-21 (with appendix)

Law of Parliamentary Elections and Election Petitions—Hugh Fraser (third edition)

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HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

See Questions on page 203

1. Section 21 of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, requires a candidate to make a return of all expenses incurred within 28 days, and in the Fourth Schedule to the same Act a form of declaration is prescribed. It has been held in two decided cases that the declaration must be made, although in fact no expenses have been incurred. A candidate in such case would insert the word "nothing" in his declaration, and it might be advisable to send a covering letter to the Town Clerk pointing out the reason for such declaration.

2. Nothing. The Act named laid down that no person shall be disqualified as a Councillor by reason of being in Holy Orders or that he was a regular minister of a dissenting congregation, and it further repealed a sub-section of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, which disqualified such persons.

With the passing of the Local Government Act, 1933 (which contained no such disqualification) there was no further need of the Act to which the question refers, and it was therefore included in the list of repeals.

3. The Local Government Act, 1933, Section 10, lays down that every County shall be divided into electoral divisions, each returning one Councillor. And by Section 13 the County Council may divide an electoral division into polling districts, and may alter any polling districts. Procedure is also provided by which the boundaries and electoral divisions may be altered or the number of such varied.

By the same Act (Section 25) the Council of a Borough is given power to initiate the division of a Borough into wards. The procedure is by petition to His Majesty, which may be followed by an Order in Council. By Section 27 the Council of a Borough may divide the Borough or any ward thereof into polling districts and may alter any polling districts.

4. The voting of blind persons. Formerly if an elector was incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from marking his ballot paper, the presiding officer would, if requested, mark the paper for him. Provisions are now in force by which a companion may assist a blind elector to vote if that person is either (a) a person entitled to vote at the election (which fact does not affect his own vote) or (b) the father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son or daughter of the blind voter, and is twenty-one years of age. (Local Government Act, 1933, Rule 21, Second Schedule part III.)

5. (1) Electors; (2) the Candidates; (3) the polling agents; (4) the returning officer, presiding officer and clerks; (5) police officers on duty; and (6) any person accompanying a blind elector for the purpose of assisting him to vote.

6. Yes and No. Constituency Parties in the first place secure representation on the basis of one delegate for each 5,000 *individual* members or part thereof on whom affiliation fees were paid for the financial year preceding the Conference, but where the individual and *affiliated* women's membership exceeds 2,500, an additional woman delegate may be appointed. Thus for the purpose of calculating the eligibility of a Party to appoint an additional woman delegate affiliated women's membership enters into the question.

An amendment to the Constitution appeared on the Party's agenda at Bournemouth which would have had the effect of calculating both the affiliated and individual membership in the first instance. This amendment met with a mishap in Standing Orders and was therefore not moved.

NOTICE

Our list of Local Labour Newspapers is unavoidably held over till our December issue.

• Points on Poster Publicity •



• By Maurice Hackett •

During the past six months, the Party has issued several new and striking double crown posters dealing with Peace, Holidays with Pay, Pensions and general propaganda. In addition there are sales posters advertising the Immediate Programme and "Your Britain."

No one will deny the effectiveness of sustained poster publicity, and the Labour Movement can, by intensive effort, obtain regular poster publicity on a wide scale, in spite of slender financial resources.

The value of propaganda posters is in obtaining the display of *a* poster with *a* message at many different points in a division *at the same time and for a period*.

Poster schemes, on the basis of the monthly "Wayside Message," have been used by Head Office in the past. That such schemes were not entirely successful was largely due to the fact that local parties, having obtained the posters, had no definite plan as to where they were to be placed.

From Head Office we urge a definite study of the poster problem in each division, and the building up, slowly but surely, of a D.L.P. Poster Publicity Service.

Many parties already have a scheme, based on the supply of poster boards, well made and painted in the Local Party colours, which are placed outside members' houses, party and trade union offices, clubs and halls, and wherever it is practical to locate and maintain one or more boards.

The churches use specially made boards for the regular display of Wayside Pulpit messages (new each month) outside their churches and church

halls. We can do the same in connection with thousands of Labour Halls and offices, Trade Union and Co-operative premises throughout the country.

In addition, we can at least do as well as the League of Nations Unions and other groups, whose members co-operate in free publicity by displaying double crown posters.

The average division cannot afford a regular show of posters on commercial hoardings between elections, but once having obtained the money necessary for 50 or 100 poster-boards and found sites for them, the cost of a regular monthly show of propaganda posters is within the reach of most divisional parties. Head Office has obtained supplies of strong, neat, framed poster-boards, made, of course, by Trade Union labour, which are available at 12 for 25s. or 50 for £5, carriage paid.

Bermondsey already have their own poster service, having made their own boards and obtained guaranteed display of 200. Romford has a similar scheme with nearly 300. Think for a moment how effective this is. At any time, for their local purposes or for part of a national campaign, they *know* that 200 or more posters can be ordered and displayed at once. It makes the printing of posters for local efforts worth while.

Hull City Borough Party have started a similar scheme, making the boards themselves at 2s. each, and they have commenced building a City Poster Service for the Labour Movement.

The poster situation in each division should be examined. A specimen poster board can be obtained from Head Office for 3s. and local estimate obtained for making similar boards.

There are practical members in every Party who will co-operate to produce these boards at the lowest price. Under such a scheme parties which now are unable to use posters effectively can obtain permanent publicity at little cost. Let us consider the cost.

In most divisions a display of 100 new double crown posters each month on commercial hoardings would cost at least £50, including the cost of posters for one year. The firm might not place them to the best advantage, and double crown posters are not always effective when placed or displayed amongst a dozen others of a general advertising character. A divisional poster service, using boards placed on halls, premises and members' porches, gardens, railings or walls for stations could provide 100 boards and 100 new posters each month for a year for £18. The cost of boards would not be necessary for the second year and a full display of 100 new posters would then cost an average of 15s. each month (the cost of the posters).

1. Poster publicity is effective and a powerful propaganda weapon.

2. Head Office can only produce the necessary variety of posters if the use of them is planned in the country.

3. A D.L.P. Poster Service, based on free stations and provision of neat, presentable poster boards, will give each party a number of exclusive, definite and private stations for display of posters issued nationally and locally.

4. A striking propaganda poster, in a neat frame, displayed by a member in any residential street will be seen by hundreds of people in the course of a month, even if the street be not a busy thoroughfare.

5. Bill-posting firms in several parts of the country boycotted some of our last General Election posters. It is politically unwise, apart from being expensive, to rely entirely at and between elections on commercial bill-posting firms.

Build up your own D.L.P. Poster Publicity Service.

Send to Head Office for a specimen poster-board, 3s. carriage paid.

CHAIRMEN FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR MEETINGS

In compiling lists of persons whose services may be utilised as chairmen at meetings, the fact is often overlooked what entirely different qualities are called for in indoor and outdoor chairmanship.

One has only to regard the difference in circumstances to realise that a man must be peculiarly adaptable if he functions well in both capacities.

At an indoor meeting the audience is expected to be seated and to give attention. They are expectant, or, at least they ought to be, and they possess a sense of anticipation. As a result the Chairman sometimes gets an encouragement and response which his speech certainly does not justify. On the other hand an indoor chairman's deportment, grammar, fact and matter are exposed for all the critics, which means that a cultured chairman has the opportunity to shine, while an unpolished speaker may give a bad early impression, which following speakers must make up for.

As to the outdoor chairman, often

enough he has no audience to begin with. It becomes his job to make a meeting, and to do this he wants an attractive manner and a good voice, plus a power of pluck. Telling fact and incisive statement are some of his weapons, and he has a very much harder job to perform than the indoor chairman.

Bearing these facts in mind, ought we not to exercise greater discrimination in selecting persons for both capacities, not to mention doing a bit more by way of training?

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HAVE A HEART, BROTHER!

A WORD FOR THE PROPAGANDIST

Except for the abundance of association which now exist in and around the Movement, I should be unable to resist the temptation to form another—for the Protection and Proper Treatment of Party Propagandists.

That opportunity denied me, I must unburden myself somewhere and so—*The Labour Organiser*.

First, may I correct one or two quite erroneous ideas. It seems to be the opinion of some people that Party Propagandists (Members of the House or otherwise)—

(1) Live on air and do not really need their expenses. (The favourite formula constantly employed is: "There aren't any expenses, are there?" or "Are there any expenses?" with a venomous glare in both eyes.) *Of course* there are expenses, and no party secretary should take the responsibility of inviting a speaker unless there is a reasonable certainty that there is sufficient money in the coffers to cover fares and *adequately* cover meals and incidentals as well.

(2) Have unlimited energy, never get weary, and really delight in a long, tiring uphill walk before a meeting. This is a terrible idea. No speaker can possibly do justice to the local party, his audience or himself unless he arrives to do his job in decent physical condition.

(3) Are non-temperamental and entirely unaffected by external circumstances. How many party secretaries have met us at the station, walked with us to the meeting, rather tediously detailed all the local squabbles or else made it quite plain that they really ought to be in the Communist Party. At the end of the journey the speaker is completely frayed, bewildered and exhausted and arrives in that condition to face his audience.

(4) Regard an expression of gratitude as a stupid, pathetic, outworn excrescence. Actually, this is far from being the case. Most speakers, whatever their externals may be, are modest, shy and inclined to minimise their own capacity. An expression of apprecia-

tion delights, stimulates and encourages them.

There are some secretaries for whom it is a pleasure to speak and speak again. They observe the rules of play.


But there are certainly others who ignore all the courtesies and are entirely without consideration. It isn't that they mean to be like that, and in the hope that a little improvement may be effected, I offer some simple advice in the following fashion.

(1) Make it plain to the speaker that you *expect* him to tell you what his expenses are. You will have a shrewd idea yourself—train fare, and meals according to the length of the journey. And be generous rather than economical.

If a speaker "drops" on incidentals two or three shillings a night, for two or three nights a week, that may be quite a serious matter for him. He has probably got a wife and children at home.

(2) Make certain when you've booked a speaker that you really have booked him. Remind him a few days beforehand and tell him as clearly as you can how he should make his journey. When he arrives he is your guest. Treat him like that. Most parties can put their fingers on a car occasionally nowadays. Transport him with it and make him feel that you really are pleased to have him with you.

(3) Remember that speakers are temperamental and that speaking is an experience which involves a great emotional strain. Some of the best and best-known speakers in the Movement are like jelly half-an-hour before a meeting. And after the meeting, if they have been speaking about the Special Areas, the Mining Industry, Peace and War, or anything involving "feeling," they are pretty well "wring-out." Handle them with some consideration, see that they have whatever refreshment they like (even though you are a teetotaler) and if they are staying the night, make sure that Hospitality is really spelt with a capital



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H—not because it is abundant, but because it is warm and Hospitable.

(4) Give the Chairman enough facts about the speaker to enable a warm introduction to be made. Nothing is worse for a speaker than to rise to address a meeting and be greeted with stony silence. It will probably take him ten minutes or more to lift his audience out of an Arctic pit. And don't despise a vote of thanks. The speaker probably deserves it and in any case it is an excellent way of finishing a meeting.

(5) And when he has gone write and tell him that his speech delighted the audience, complimentary reference to it are still being heard, and express the hope that he will soon come back again. You may be quite sure that he will.

There are difficulties, of course. The far-flung geographical extremities of the Party are hard to serve from London, and perhaps do not have the consideration they think they deserve. But generally speaking, a party secretary who knows his job can get all the speakers he is entitled to—and if he doesn't know his job he has only got himself to blame.

HOW BARNET GOT ITS ASSEMBLY HALL

We extract the following from "The Barnet Labour News" and we venture to offer our congratulations to those whose efforts have been so crowned with success and we wish them well in their endeavours to possess a debt-free hall.

"We stated last month that we hoped to give you the full story of the Assembly Hall in this issue, but we find that to do that would take far more of our space than can possibly be spared. The full story must therefore be left for the present. It will provide very interesting reading at some future time.

"It is desirable though that members of the Party should be reminded of the wonderful effort that was made fifteen

years ago to provide a permanent home in Barnet for Labour Party activities which resulted in the Assembly Hall being built and opened ten years ago.

"Prior to then, the Party had no regular meeting place. There is hardly a meeting room of any description in Barnet which at one time or another has not been used for the purpose, and it had long been felt that both the convenience and the status of the Party required a permanent home. At this time, upon the present site, there stood about half-a-dozen cottages, known as Anstey's Cottages, which had been condemned as unfit for habitation, and the site was in the market for sale. By a concerted effort sufficient money was raised by loans from members to enable the site to be purchased. The next step was, of course, to have the site cleared and a Hall erected. By great sacrifice the members loaned nearly £1,000, and with a mortgage from a friend sufficient money was raised to erect the Hall. The Small Hall is all that is left of the original buildings, two of the old cottages being gutted and converted into the present building. The Assembly Hall, besides providing a home for the Party, immediately proved to supply a want in the Town, being in constant demand for functions of all kinds, and securing an income which has made it possible to repay more than one half of the original debt. It will be a very happy day when it is possible to say that the whole of the debt has been paid and the Hall, etc., is the absolute property of the members.

"This day can be materially hastened if the present members will help by supporting all the functions organised by the Party, by making practical suggestions for raising funds, advertising the Hall to other organisations for Socials, Dances, Whist Drives, etc., and to those with the ability to do repair work, to join the working party that has been formed and save the Party a considerable sum of money by doing for the cause what otherwise has to be paid for.

"Let our slogan be 'The Hall free from debt.'"



WE ANSWER QUESTIONS HERE

Advertising for Election Accounts.

Question. I was listener to a discussion the other day between two election agents. One maintained that it was always necessary for an election agent to insert an advertisement in the newspapers after an election announcing that all claims or bills owing must be sent to him within fourteen days. The other agent denied that it was necessary to advertise in this way. Will the Editor of the "Labour Organiser" please decide this issue, because if I remember aright you once mentioned a Labour agent who had sent in his return of election expenses the day after the election full and complete. Evidently he did not stop to advertise.

Answer. Some misapprehension undoubtedly exists on the point raised by our correspondent. There is no legal enactment of any kind which requires an agent to advertise in the manner stated. The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act (Section 29) lays down that fourteen days is the limit for sending in claims, and it further lays down that every claim which is not sent in to the election agent within the time limit shall be barred and shall not be paid—except, of course, under provisions laid down where an order of the Court is obtained.

Advertising for claims may indeed virtually amount to an invitation to certain people to send in demands which would not otherwise be heard of, or expectations may be raised which are altogether unfounded; at least, in some cases, such advertisement tends to convey the impression that there is money to be burned.

On the other hand, the absence of an advertisement where one has always been customary may be used as an excuse by some creditor for delay in sending in the proper claim, with the result that the period for paying

claims may expire with bills still outstanding.

In our opinion, the propriety of advertisement depends entirely upon the manner in which the election has been conducted and upon local circumstances. The Editor himself has never in the whole of his experience (except on one occasion during illness) advertised for claims, and has never yet received a claim after date. The explanation of this is that a close watch and account has been kept of all expenses incurred during the election however small they have been, and the result in each case was that every account due was known, and no necessity at all arose for advertisement.

This really ought to be the case with every election, and though the exact amount of an account may not be known the existence of every liability ought to be a matter of record. Our own practice during an election is to keep a cashbook, a day book and an estimate day book. The cash book carries all cash expenditure; the day book carries all unpaid expenses, the exact figure for which is ascertainable; and the estimate day book carries items of expenditure, the exact cost of which is unknown. The latter are estimated, and thus the total of the three books gives at any time the cost of the election to date. This is the only system we know of worth its while as a book-keeping method in elections.

The necessity for advertisement may arise through a variety of circumstances. If an agent has handled the reins loosely and has given others the opportunity of incurring expense, then it is both prudent and proper to advertise for claims. The absence of such precaution may land him in difficulty. We would always advise advertising in cases where sub-agents are appointed, unless, of course, such strict supervision has been exercised as to strictly limit the opportunity for sub-agents to

incur costs. So, too, one may occasionally experience the default of a local officer, or may have doubts as to the completeness of returns received; then one must advertise to be safe.

In by-elections where a number of imported officers have been in charge it is an almost invariable rule to advertise for claims, though where great care is exercised in mopping up, the cost of advertisement may perhaps be dispensed with.

We hope this answer will help to clear the air for our correspondent, and also for the two agents whom we trust will see this reply.

An Instance of Self-Personation.

Question. At the Municipal Elections held here on 1st November last, the Borough had been divided into wards for the first time, and we have now found that about eight persons or electors have voted in more than one ward.

There are four wards in the town, and elections were held in three of them, with Labour candidates contesting.

Our checking shows that these persons actually voted and we have checked this with our opponents.

Will you please inform me, for the information of the Party, what can be done to expose this.

The Local Party are not anxious to prosecute but would like to draw someone's attention to it and also the persons concerned. What would you advise us to do?

Answer. If the facts are as alleged by our correspondent, the voters referred to have been guilty of the serious offence of personation.

It is not generally known that a voter may personate himself. Section 82 of the Local Government Act, 1933, reads as follows:—

1. If any person—
 - (a) applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person; or
 - (b) having voted once at an election applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name;
 he shall be guilty of the offence

of personation, and shall be liable—

- (i) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or
 - (ii) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.
- (2) It shall be the duty of a returning officer to institute proceedings against any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to have been guilty of the offence of personation under this section at the election for which he is returning officer.
 - (3) A person charged with the offence of personation under this section shall not be convicted or committed for trial except upon the evidence of not less than two creditable witnesses.

Our correspondent does not say say whether polling agents were present in the polling booth, or whether the statutory questions were addressed to the voters by the presiding officer, and we therefore assume that there were neither polling agents present nor were the questions put. This makes no difference inasmuch as the offence is complete when a voter has *applied* for a ballot paper, and we assume that the evidence our correspondent relies upon is that the voters were seen to have applied for ballot papers at various stations or that there is some other tangible evidence of the offence.

Before we deal with that matter we will refer our readers to the rules governing the conduct of elections, which are to be found in Part 3 of the Second Schedule to the above Act. Rule 16 says that the presiding officer may, and if required by *two local government electors* or by a candidate or his polling agent, shall, put certain questions to a person applying for a ballot paper. These questions are, in the case of a Borough:—

- (a) Are you the person registered in the register of Local Government electors now in force for this Borough (or ward) as follows? (The presiding officer must then read the whole entry in the register.)
- (b) Have you already voted at the present election (adding in the

case of an election for several wards, "in this or in any other ward?")

The ballot paper must not be delivered to any person unless he has answered the questions satisfactorily.

Our friends concerned in these proceedings apparently do not desire to proceed to upset the result of the election by means of an election petition, although such course seems to be open, though whether it would be advisable is another matter. Our friends also appear not to desire a prosecution. The only practical thing to be done therefore is to issue a warning to the persons concerned, and if possible to get the returning officer to join in such warning.

Our correspondent need have no fear that the result of his action might carry the matter further than he desires, because although it was the duty of the presiding officers to prevent the offence of personation, and although he had the power, had the offence been immediately discovered, to order the arrest of the offenders, and was in fact under legal obligation to prosecute, the difficulty which now presents itself is that of discovering evidence upon which to act. It must not be forgotten, however, that the County Court has power to order the opening of sealed packets of ballot papers and the inspection of same if required for the purposes of a prosecution (L.G. Act, 1933, Second Schedule, Rule 41).

In the case of a petition or scrutiny the wrongful action of the voters would, of course, come to light, though it would still be a matter of proving that the papers in the box were actually marked by the accused. To prove a case without production of the ballot papers might be difficult, although we suggest it is not impossible. In our opinion it is the duty of our correspondent to inform the R.O. of the facts and the onus of non-prosecution should rest upon him. If the offence becomes general, plural voting in its most detestable form might very well become common.

ANSWERS IN BRIEF.

DORA N.—The total number of Women Sections is approximately 1,600. There are 67 Advisory Councils according to the last Annual Report.

* * *

D.R.—It is quite true that one cannot have two amendments to a

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resolution before a meeting at the same time, but a second amendment to a resolution is a different thing to an amendment to an amendment and a meeting may have to take a decision on (a) an amendment to an amendment, (b) an amendment and (c) the motion, i.e., a resolution.

You are correct in saying that if a person desires to move a second amendment (i.e., to a resolution) it may be desirable for him to give notice of his amendment before the first amendment is voted upon. The same tactics are not necessary in the case of an amendment to an amendment, and these distinctions should be borne in mind.

* * *

D.R.—Your Chairman was probably quite right in insisting that speakers should speak to the amendment and not to the resolution after the amendment had been moved. It is conceivable that in certain circumstances an amendment if moved early in a discussion upon a resolution may virtually deprive a meeting of the opportunity of discussing the main question. A good chairman having knowledge that an amendment was to be moved should use his authority to ensure that the amendment was moved at the right moment. A chairman who essays to keep a meeting strictly to the discussion

of the immediate motion or amendment lays out for himself a pretty hefty task in any local assembly. In practice it may be impossible for speakers not to speak of the resolution if they desire to compare the virtues of the original proposition with the terms of the amendment.

* * *

G.C.—Labour Party model rules for constituency and local Parties do not lay down any detailed procedure governing the expulsion or suspension of a delegate. The rules, however, appear to assume that the right of expulsion is vested in a local organisation. for it is laid down that where action is taken involving punishment of any organisation or individual such organisation or individual has the right of appeal to the National Executive Committee who have power to confirm, vary or reverse the local action taken.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"The Local Government Speakers' Handbook, 1937/38 Edition." Price Sixpence. The Labour Party.

Ever valuable, indeed indispensable, we welcome the issue of a revised edition of the "Local Government Speakers' Handbook." Its 68 pages are a mine of information on most subjects with which the public administrator has to deal.

"The Blind Persons' Charter." Price One Penny. The Labour Party.

As far back as 1934 the Labour Party adopted a statement of policy on the welfare of the blind, which has now been republished in up-to-date form under the above title. The first edition of this pamphlet was brought out in the Autumn of 1935, and the statistics have been brought up to date in a new issue. The National E.C. of the Labour Party asks Labour Groups to study the proposals in the Charter with a view to considering the local position in their areas.

"The Rise of Capitalism." By Lester Hutchison. Price Twopence. N.C.L.C. Publishing Society, 15, South Hill Park Gardens, London, N.W.3.

J'accuse might have been the title of this pamphlet. It is vigorously

and interestingly written, and the historical analysis make good reading. That capitalism has served a purpose in the development of society is recognised, and it is claimed that it has prepared the way for Socialism, but strangely enough the writer has no word for Fascism, which surely Capitalism may just as certainly evolve into. Though we agree that the time of execution draws near, we are not at all sure but that a reprieve and an ugly second life is probable unless the historical lessons conveyed in this pamphlet and in other working class teaching is assimilated, and that the workers take heed in time of the writing on the wall.

"Soviet Progress." Price One Penny. The Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee, 6/7, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.

Wonderful progress here, and progress of a kind which no longer can be hidden from the world. One wants these collated facts sometimes to combat champions of Imperialism and Capitalism. But how much harder has that task become, and what a lot of heart in it we have lost, all because of recent happenings which shame our sense of the sacredness of human life.

"Fifty Years on the Railway." Yarns by a Methodist Signalman. Price Sixpence. By Mr. A. Stokes, 171, Marshall Lake Road, Shirley, Birmingham.

Mr. Stokes, who was for many years Divisional Labour Party Secretary in a difficult Division, and who is still an active worker in the Cause, writes interestingly of his life and experience on the railway. His story is the story of 50 years' change told with a rare humour and a rare good spirit. There is a foreword by Sir Josiah Stamp.

THE LABOUR PARTY DIRECTORY

will again appear in next and forthcoming issues.

Our December issue will include all alterations to date from the list of D.L.P. secretaries published for the Bournemouth Conference.

THE UTILITY OF CANVASSING

From time to time the supporters of both political parties revile canvassing with fervour. It is recognised, however, that canvassing has become an established British institution, and that no candidate need embark on a contest to-day if he is too quixotic to urge on his supporters the imperative need of canvassing effort and to himself show practical sympathy with the work.

Canvassing *must* be done, and the side that canvasses most diligently, earnestly, and intelligently will assuredly score heavily. After all, canvassing is a distinctly honourable department of an election campaign. It is eminently desirable that the voters shall be directly told of the issues of the fight, and shall be informed of the merits and qualifications of the candidate whose claims are advocated; and shall also be convinced that the mis-statements circulated (unintentionally, of course) by the other side are as baseless as they are unworthy. A complete and vigorous canvass is the means of arousing greater interest than would otherwise be the case, and consequently of obtaining a heavy poll.

The "canvassing" that is discreditable is the coercion brought to bear on dependents. There is the "squire," who conveys an ominous threat to his labourers; the ecclesiastic who contrives to suggest that when beef and blankets are again distributed the election will not be forgotten; and the manufacturer who ostentatiously lets his men "know his mind." These are the classes who abuse canvassing, degrade electioneering, and deserve exemplary punishment.

In a well-organised constituency a band of efficient canvassers will be available in each polling district, classes having been held to educate workers in that direction.

Some agents, owing to the very large numbers of electors now on the register in almost every constituency, have felt that a canvass would be difficult to carry out, but while it is true that the number of electors is much greater than was the case prior to the Reform Act of 1918, it may be remembered that there are not many more house-

holds than heretofore, and with a "household canvass card" it will be found that it does not take much longer to canvass the constituency than on previous occasions.

In the past most of the canvassing was done in the evening, but now that the "woman of the house" is in nearly every case an elector, effective canvassing will be possible during the day. Those members of the household who are at home at any time of the day when the canvasser calls may be found to be much better educated politically than was the case in the past, and better able to give definite information as to the politics of the electors within the house.

Women, not only because of the time at their disposal during the day, but also because of their natural abilities in this direction, will be found to be very efficient canvassers and tracers of removals. With guidance at the start they often become adepts, and quickly surpass accomplished canvassers of the sterner sex. Without doubt the help of women should be earnestly sought and cordially enlisted. The example of the candidate's wife who bestirs herself never fails to have a stimulating effect, and invariably encourages other women to canvass from house-to-house.

Canvassers should make it a rule to leave election literature at the houses which they visit. In the case of voters who are undecided, and who, perhaps, might be visited with better result by the candidate or another canvasser, a note to that effect should be made; it ought, of course, to be remembered that the candidate's opportunities of seeing voters individually are limited, and, therefore, he should be spared as much as possible. Every endeavour should be made to discover (from neighbours and in other ways) the whereabouts of voters who have removed. If a voter has left the constituency it is as well to ascertain his trade or calling as well as the new address where it is understood that he may be found.

The names of voters reported by the canvassers as people who might profitably be called upon by the candidate himself (or his wife) should, of course, be carefully recorded at the Committee Room, and should be placed in his hands when he visits the district to address meetings.

(From Woodings "Conduct and Management of Elections.")

FUND RAISERS

The large number of clients on our books increased by our advertisements through the media of the "Labour Organiser" proves the popularity of Football Competition Cards amongst members of the "Party."

ARE YOU SHARING THE PROFITS TO BE MADE?

Secretaries wishing to augment party funds by organising Football Competitions must receive their supplies from the cheapest firm in the trade noted for

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SOME HINTS ON STENCILLING

By E. BOULTON.

Stencilling is an interesting, exciting, and useful craft, producing decorative effects both simple and intricate, according to how much time is spent on the effort.

All kinds of things can be done with stencilwork in readiness for Christmas Calendars, book-plates, book-jackets, tickets, programme covers, etc. Even things to wear can be decorated with the stencil.

Stencilling is really an advanced stage of "cutting out."

Everyone remembers at some time having cut out little patterns and pictures with scissors and paper. Stencilling is the same idea excepting that the cutting is done with a knife and not with scissors.

Stencilling has the limitation that there can be no continuous lines. Between each line or mass, there must be a little gap to prevent the stencil falling apart. Unlike lino-cuts, where only black and white effects can be obtained with one block, it is possible to introduce a variety of colours into one stencilled design. Any number of colours may be used providing a clean brush is used for each different colour.

The process consists of drawing the design on to the stencil paper, cutting out the lines and masses with a knife, and forcing the paint through the spaces made so that the design is repeated on whatever surface you choose.

If you are not much good at "free drawing" very effective geometric patterns can be made with ruler and compasses.

Special stencil paper can be obtained but a really good one is made by soaking ordinary cartridge paper in linseed oil.

Lay the stencil paper on a piece of glass to cut it. This will ensure firm, clean cuts better than any other surface. A little practice cutting will make a lot of difference, too. A stencil-knife or very sharp penknife is used for cutting the stencil, and the cuts should be clean and sharp, and not in the least torn or ragged at the edges.

When the stencil is ready fasten it down on the surface to be decorated securely with drawing pins. If the stencil moves whilst the paint is being applied it will spoil the whole effect. With a short stubby brush specially made for stencilling the paint is applied by dabbing it evenly through the hole in the stencil.

Stencil colours, brushes, and everything necessary for stencilwork can be bought at all art shops.

When the decoration is being applied to a paper surface (book-plates or programmes) ordinary water colours can be used, but they *must be used thickly and dryly*—otherwise the colour will run under the edges of the stencil and spoil the design.

When the colour has been applied remove the stencil plate carefully, avoiding all smudges, then clean the stencil well before using it again.

(From the *New Pioneer* for November)

ALD. A. JAMES, J.P. MAKES AN AGENCY RECORD

Further to the note in our last issue on the attainment by our friend, Alderman James of twenty-five years of service as Labour Agent, we are interested to note that at a function recently held in the Division, Mr. James was presented with a cheque in recognition of his twenty-five years of service in the Plating Division.

Though Mr. James's record is not a record in point of length of service, he has created another record inasmuch as for the last twenty-five years he has been associated with one candidate, and one only, i.e., the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P. Prior to going to Manchester in 1912, Mr. James was for six years a member of the Poplar Borough Council, and he was an unpaid agent to Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., in the Bow and Bromley Division.



TRAINING LABOUR SPEAKERS

Labour's need for the training of its speakers has been recognised for many years, but it is only recently that an attempt has been made by the Labour Party to provide suitable outlines for Speakers' Classes.

The Party again urge the establishment of public speaking classes in all possible centres, and suggest in the first place a course of twelve weekly or fortnightly discussions on "Labour's Immediate Programme."

Speakers' Classes have been suggested before, and where they have been held they have proved worth the effort. But the absence of suitable study outlines and material for class leaders has been a serious drawback.

We have had the pleasure of perusing the outlines for the first five of a series of studies on "Labour's Immediate Programme," and the care and effort which has been bestowed on these matters will go far to relieve the future class leaders of much of his former labour, and the issue of this material ought to act as an immediate stimulus to take advantage of these facilities during the winter months.

The literature outlines are as follow:

1. The Significance of the Immediate Programme.
2. The Organisation of Peace and Security.
3. The Extension and Consolidation of Democracy.
4. The Nation Must Control Its Financiers.
5. The Nation's Land for the Nation's Benefit.
6. Public Services or Private Monopolies in Transport?
7. Coal and Power; National Services, National Ownership.
8. Planning for Abundance in the Nation's Food Supplies.
9. Planning for Prosperity Means Higher Wages.
10. Mass Unemployment or More Leisure for All?
11. Social Security the First Charge on the Nation.
12. What the Immediate Programme Means to Everyman.

We trust our readers will take especial note of the admirable opportunities which the Labour Party now offers. There will be many besides speakers who would profit from attendance at the lectures.